THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1774. THE NUMBER 406.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Open to ALL PARTIES, but influenced by NONE.

A ſummary ACCOUNT *of the* EAST INDIA COMPANY, *from its firſt* ESTABLISHMENT *to the preſent time.*

THIS great trading company was firſt eſtabliſhed in the latter end of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and its privileges have been enlarged or confirmed by almoſt every Monarch ſince; its ſhares or ſubſcriptions were originally only 50l. ſterling, and its capital only 369,891l. 5s. but the directors having a conſiderable dividend to make in the reign of Charles the Second, it was agreed to join the profits to the capital, by which the ſhares were doubled, and conſequently each became of 100l. value, and the capital 739,782l. 10s. to which capital, if 963,639l. (the profits of the company to the year 1685) be added, the whole ſtock will amount to 1,703,421l.

However, this company having ſuſtained ſeveral loſſes by the Dutch, and the ſubjects of the Great Mogul, was in a declining way at the revolution, when the war with France reduced it ſo low, that it appearing ſcarcely poſſible to be ſupported, a new one was erected. The merchants forming the new Eaſt India company, received their charter in 1698, having, in conſideration of the grant thereof, lent to the government two millions at eight per cent. per annum; and puſhing their trade with vigour, they ſoon carried on twice the buſineſs that ever was done by the old company. But after the two companies had ſubſiſted a few years in a ſeparate ſtate, means were contrived to unite them, which were effected in 1702, when a new charter was granted them, under the title of "The united company of merchants trading to the Eaſt Indies."

To the two millions advanced by the new company, the united company, in the 6th of Queen Anne, lent the government 1,200,000l. which made the loan amount to 3,200,000l. a further ſum was alſo lent by the company, in 1730, on a renewal of their charter, the intereſt of which is reduced to three per cent. and hence called, "The India three per cent. annuities."

As to the management of this united company, all perſons, without exception, natives and foreigners, men and women, are admitted members in it, and 500l. in the ſtock of the company, till lately (being now 100l.) gave the owner a vote in their general courts, which are either called at the ſpecial requeſt of nine proprietors, or at the deſire of the directors, by a late vote, the latter being obliged to conſult the whole of the proprietors, on every material queſtion which relates to the concern of the company. The directors are 24 in number, including the chairman and deputy chairman, who are now elected by ſixes, which makes it impoſſible to change the whole of the body in leſs than four years. The chairman has a ſalary of 200l. a year, and each of the directors 150l. The meeting of the directors (or, as they are called, courts) are to be held at leaſt once a week, but are commonly oftener, as occaſion requires.

Out of the body of the directors are choſen ſeveral committees, who have the peculiar inſpection of certain branches of the company's buſineſs; as, the committee of correſpondence, the committee of buying, the committee of treaſury, the houſe committee, a committee of warehouſes, a committee of ſhipping, a committee of accounts, a committee of law ſuits, and a committee to prevent the growth of private trade; all theſe have under them a ſecretary, caſhier, clerks, warehouſe keepers, &c.

As to the ſtock of this company, it is quite of a different nature from others; for the proprietors of ſhares, inſtead of receiving a regular fixed annuity, have a dividend of the profits ariſing from the company's trade; which, as it is more valuable, theſe ſhares generally ſell at a price much above the original value; but by a late act of parliament, theſe dividends are fixed to ſix per cent. for a number of years, let the profits of the company be what they will. The ſame act likewiſe empowers adminiſtration to be a certain ſharer in the profits, as well as comptroller in the management of their affairs; which in all probability will, in time (and perhaps not very far removed) be the means of transferring the wealth and power of the greateſt trading company in the world into the hands of government. *Sic tranſit gloria mundi!*

To the PRINTER *of the* TOWN *and* COUNTRY MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THAT axiom of Pope, *Whatever is, is right*, I have heard frequently controverted and maintained by thoſe who appeared entirely ignorant of the meaning of the poſition. The opponents generally confine the ideas of good and evil to themſelves, and ſeem to think they ſhould be the ſole objects of Providence. On the other hand, I have generally found the defenders of this propoſition to have adopted the opinion, that the whole univerſe is a general fortuitous concourſe of atoms, and that we are nothing more than mere inſects, crawling upon the ſurface of the earth. But when a human being for a moment diveſts himſelf of his mortal coils, and views the ſtarry firmament, contemplating the regular revolutions of the planets, then comparing theſe revolutions with the ſucceſſion of the ſeaſons; in a word, when he takes an expanſive view of the beauties and variegations of nature, he muſt be incapable of thinking to imagine ſo nice and juſt a fabric could be the effect of chance. When it is aſked, is it right there ſhould be aſſaſſins, incendiaries, and the like, it may be anſwered, if every poſſible character, good or bad, that can be deviſed, were not filled, there would be a chaſm in the general chain of exiſtence; and that the good and moral man would be conſidered nothing more than a common being, were there not his oppoſite to contraſt him, and ſet off his virtues to the greateſt advantage. Voltaire has taken great pains to ridicule Pope's poſition, in his *Candide, or all for the beſt*. There are certainly many ſtrokes of wit and ſatire in this production; but we muſt conſider it rather as a *jeu d'eſprit* than a philoſophical diſquiſition. A man of Voltaire's lively genius can turn any opinion into raillery; but it diſplays a miſanthropic diſpoſition to endeavour, even in pleaſantry, to make the world diſcontented with their ſituation. It is the end and aim of ſound philoſophy to make us happy and ſatisfied with our ſtations. How oppoſite is generally the theory and practice of the preacher! Though Voltaire would endeavour to make us think he is very much diſſatisfied with Providence and the bitters of this life, there is no man takes more pains to preſerve it than himſelf, notwithſtanding his advanced age, and bodily infirmities. For my part, ſmall as my abilities are, it ſhall be my endeavour to reconcile the world to Providence, whoſe all-ſeeing eye can certainly diſcover our wants far better than ourſelves. It is the frailty attendant upon mortality to covet thoſe things which are the moſt uſeleſs to us, and which frequently prove our greateſt bane; whilſt we ſlight and neglect thoſe poſſeſſions within our reach that might be infinitely ſerviceable to us. It has been obſerved by a celebrated writer, that were all the wants and miſeries of mankind thrown into one great parcel, there is not an individual who would not be glad to take back his own lot, however burthenſome he judged it before. We can always trace ſome ſuperiority in ourſelves over our neighbours. Are they richer than we? Perhaps they have not the ſpirit of enjoying their fortunes, and are only truſtees for their heirs. Are they more learned, or more eloquent? Perhaps their diſordered conſtitutions more than counterbalance theſe advantages. In fine, there is always ſome ſolace, ſome excellence, either real or imaginary, that we can trace in ourſelves, and which raiſes us ſuperior to thoſe whom we envy. *To make men happy, and to keep them ſo*, ſhall be the drift of all the little productions of ANTI-CANDIDE.

The ATHENIAN CONNOISSEUR.

A CERTAIN painter of Athens, who exerciſed his art with a view to reputation rather than from the love of gain, addreſſed himſelf to a connoiſſeur for his opinion of one of his pictures, which repreſented the God Mars. The connoiſſeur could not diſſemble; he found the piece defective; he cenſured particularly the too great appearance of art that reigned throughout the whole. The painter defended his work with all the warmth of an inordinate ſelf-love. The critic anſwered his arguments, but without producing conviction. In the mean time arrives a coxcomb, who caſts an eye upon the picture, and without giving himſelf a moment's time to reflect, cries out in raptures, "Gods! what a maſter piece! Mars lives, breathes, terrifies in that admirable production. Obſerve thoſe feet, thoſe nails! What taſte, what an air of grandeur in the helmet, the ſhield, and in the whole armour of the formidable deity!" The painter bluſhed, beheld the true connoiſſeur with a look that ſpoke confuſion and conviction at the ſame time, and ſaid to him, "I am now perſuaded that your judgment is well founded." The coxcomb retired, and the picture was effaced.

The MORAL.

When the productions of an author do not ſatisfy a good judge, this is a ſtrong preſumption againſt them; but when they are extolled by a blockhead, then it is high time to commit them to the flames.

From the LONDON MAGAZINE.

An original LETTER *from a* muſical GENTLEMAN *in the country to his friend in town.*

DEAR HARRY,

I HAVE lately received a great many civilities from an old gentleman in my neighbourhood, who has a niece to diſpoſe of, and ſeems very deſirous of getting rid of her in the matrimonial way. He has taken no ſmall pains to fix me for a nephew; but I cannot, by any means, think of an union with Miſs D——. Miſs D—— is, I muſt confeſs, a very fine girl in her perſon, and ſhe does not want underſtanding; but with her beauty and her ſenſe there are certain *accompaniments* which will effectually *bar* any *overtures* on *my* ſide. She has innumerable *crotchets* in her head, not at all to my *taſte*; and indeed, with all her *airs*, which ſhe miſtakes for *graces*, the moſt *chromatic compoſition* I ever met with. Her temper is very rarely in *tune*. Her voice is naturally melodious; but ſhe often *throws it out* in ſuch a *manner* that her *notes* are quite *diſcordant*. I have ſeen her *ſhake* with anger, and *ſwell* with envy. When ſhe is in a *rattling* humour, ſhe never *ſtops*. To her inferiors ſhe commonly talks in *ſharp tones*; but ſhe is cunning enough to change her *key* before thoſe who *figure* in a ſuperior *ſtyle* to herſelf. She is very apt to *play off* her deareſt friends behind their backs for the amuſement of the company preſent, who applaud her for her *execution*, little thinking that they are themſelves to be *new ſet* for the entertainment of others, with *variations*.

After what I have ſaid with reſpect to Miſs D——'s behaviour, you cannot ſuppoſe that *ſhe* has *parts* or *powers* ſufficient to draw me out of my ſola-ſtate. Mr. D—— may *harp* upon the old *ſtring* as long as he pleaſes, he will never find *my* ſentiments concerning his niece in *uniſon* with *his own*. With all his formal *ſcrapes* and *flat*—tering ſpeeches, he will never *wind* me to his purpoſe. I ſhall go on, *piano* piano, till I meet with a woman every way *forte* enough to *peg* me down in a *duet* with her for life. To conclude, you will not *catch* me ſoon, I believe, bound in the *chords* of matrimony. I make a *ſhift* to keep up my *glee* extremely well in my *harmonic meetings abroad*, which would be conſiderably diſturbed *at home* by a wife, with *ſhrill pipes*, always in *alt*. and the *cantabiles* of a nurſery. I am, dear Harry, yours, as uſual, I—— H——.

From the OXFORD MAGAZINE.

On the SYMPATHY *between the* BREECHES POCKET *and the* ANIMAL SPIRITS.

THE following important diſcovery is recommended to the *literati* in general, but more particularly to the *college of phyſicians*; as it may be of the greateſt conſequence to them in their future practice.

You muſt know, then, that a wonderful connection and ſympathy has lately been obſerved between the *breeches pocket* and the *animal ſpirits*, which continually riſe or fall, as the contents of the former ebb or flow; inſomuch that, from conſtant obſervation, I could venture to gueſs at a man's caſh by the degree of vivacity he has diſcovered in converſation. When this refervoir is full, the ſpirits are elate; when it is ſunk and drained, how flat, dull, and inſipid is every word and action! The very muſcles and features of the face are influenced by this obſcure fund of life and vigour.

I can tell how a *poet*'s finances ſtand by the very ſubject of his muſe: Gloomy elegies, biting ſatires, grave ſoliloquies, and dull tranſlations, are certain indications of *res anguſta*; a *pocket low!* Pindaric odes, and pointed epigrams, intimate a freſh recruit.

When a certain politician at the Smyrna gives a melancholy account of the ſtate of the nation, where he complains deplorably of the encreaſe of taxes, of the abuſe of the public revenue, of the nation's debt, of the decay of trade, and of the exceſs of luxury, I

am very well assured that his pocket has received a considerable shock from his connections in a *neighbouring house*. When he has been successful there, he talks in a very different strain; then he is perpetually haranguing on the power, the grandeur, and the wealth of the British nation. In short, this barometer of state always rises or falls, not as the *quick*, but *current* silver contracts, or expands itself within the secret cell.

Under the influence of the same powerful charm, I have remarked a *physician* in the chamber of a wealthy patient clear up his countenance, and write his recipe with infinite vivacity and good humour; but in the dwelling of poverty, what a clouded brow, hopeless vibration of the head, and langour of the nerves; like the sensitive plant, he shrunk from the cold hand of necessity. Not that the doctor wanted humanity, but when a patient becomes a *caput mortuum*, and the *anima soculi*—the soul of the purse—expires, what sympathizing heart but must be sensible of so dire a change? I am, Sir,

Yours, &c.

SAMUEL SARCASM.

The following is an ANSWER *to the letter from the musical* GENTLEMAN. See the first page.

SIR,

THE perusal of a letter from a gentleman in the country to his friend in London (in your magazine for March) diverted me, I must confess, but it also filled me with indignation. What a selfish wretch to exult in his *solo state!* Batchelors begin actually to have no *grace* in this age. However, this *solo* gentleman, if he could meet with a woman of a similar *composition*, with a heart as well as head in *unison* with his own, might talk in a different *key*, and like to come to a *close* with her. I flatter myself that I have *power*, especially when I am *in voice*, to put the most *discordant* temper in *tune*. Without pretending to give myself *airs*, I think I may venture to say that I am mistress of some *turns* sufficient to enable me to fall in with every man's *play*, of whatever materials he may be *composed*. I have indeed studied *shifting* so much, that I am fit to *set off in concert* with any man in the *spiritoso*, the *affetuoso*, or any other *stile*; and if I should succeed with my *execution*, I would double and *treble* my endeavours to make my *movements* agreeable to him. Yet I would not let the gentleman whose letter occasioned *this*, imagine that I want to *scrape* an acquaintance with him, because I have a *slur* upon my character. No, Sir, I am quite easy upon that *score*: but if he, from this specimen of my *parts*, feels an inclination to *strike up* an *overture* with me, I shall be extremely glad to find myself *instrumental* to his conversion from celibacy.

I am, Sir,

Your very humble servant,

CHARLOTTE CROTCHET.

A full and unanswerable DEFENCE *of the present* MINISTRY *and their* PARLIAMENT.

IF any patriotic snarler presumes to say that I am bribed to write in defence of the ministry, by publishing this essay, my only answer is (for I can write in the modern taste) that he lies. My first defence is concerning the dearness of provisions, which some short sighted blockheads say is owing to the want of knowledge, or, in a more modern stile, the entire ignorance of my noble friend Lord North. But I will prove, by the most demonstrative reasoning, and clear authorities, that his lordship has surpassed both antient and modern politicians, in his wise endeavours to fix a permanent reduction of the necessaries of life; and he hath atchieved this great and glorious work without any direct operation of law (which is always attended with many inconveniencies) but by an imperceptible number of efficient causes. Every writer, except one, who has gone before me, has mistaken the true cause of the dearness of provisions. They amuse us with lying inventions of draughts, blights, and God knows how many other accidents that yearly destroy the fruits of the earth, impiously blaming Providence, when men only are in the wrong. I say our island has produced as much grain of all sorts, for these ten years past, as it ever did in the like space of time before; nay, it has produced more, because our lands are every year improving, by reason of a superior skill in cultivation. Now this point being established, that "more than the usual quantity of corn has been produced by the earth," it follows of course that the scarcity proceeds from an encrease of people. The perspicacity of our Ministry found out this great and growing evil, of the enormous encrease of mouths, and they very humanely have done every thing in their power to diminish the number. They kept in mind the wise maxim in philosophy, "That, take away the cause, and the effect ceaseth," and they have acted accordingly. In short, it was plain to them, that the only way to give plenty to their friends, was to endeavour by every means to lessen the number of the people.

I said before that only one writer besides myself had publicly avowed these principles. I now acknowledge, and give the honour of the invention to Dean Swift. On a similar occasion, when there was a great scarcity of provisions in Ireland, arising from the same cause, he advised parents to eat their own children. This was a radical cure; but the thick headed Irish would not follow this wholesome prescription; those rustic bog-trotters had never polished themselves by a voyage to Ottaheitee; they had not experienced the delicious repasts of dogs or human flesh. Besides, the people of Ireland have a superstitious veneration for an obsolete law, vulgarly called the *ten commandments*. Dean Swift could not beat it into their stupid pericraniums, that though they had been the means of giving life to their offspring, they had any right to take that life away, and eat their children afterwards. And it is much to be feared, that the English, refined as they are in their tastes, would not yet, even under the sanction of an act of parliament, which might easily be procured for that or any other purpose, adopt the salutary advice of the Dean in this particular. Therefore the ministry have brought about by *their* parliament, the same happy effect, and by the same means; but it is so gilded over that the heavy lumpish English cannot perceive its operation; I mean by continuing the marriage act.

The greatest enemies to the present ministry, and their most wise parliament, must acknowledge that the next step to taking away the lives of children is, to prevent their being brought into the world. The happy effect to the community is the same, and as we have not bread enough to supply those who are already in the kingdom, and as the people cannot get the better of vulgar prejudices, so far as to kill and eat their children, and as we have no other plague to curb the overflowing number of the people, but the gaol distemper, nor no war;—I say it was wise, humane, and politic, in our governors, to stop the propagation of the human species.

Now for demonstration on the foregoing argument. Women bear children in England from 14 years of age to that of 49. Now to prohibit matrimony, or lay any restraint upon it for seven years; that is, from 14 to 21, is cutting off a fifth part of the yearly encrease of the people; and I affirm, that in sound policy it is the very same thing to prevent their being born as it would be to kill and eat them, as Dean Swift advised the Irish to do, after they had tasted the sorrow of human existence. Besides, too, those raw boned, sturdy brats, begotten before the age of 21, by mutual consent, and ardent inclination of the parties, would devour double the quantity of provisions more than the offspring of those who are tied together by their parents, without a single grain of mutual affection. The modern breed, under this wise restraint, who are generated after the manner of *cats*, against the will of the *female*, are such fine, nice creatures, that they cannot eat much, consequently cannot raise a famine in the land. The nation ought, therefore, to thank Lord North, and *his* parliament, for preventing such a deluge of ravenous hungry brats, and thereby preserving the land from famine; and I humbly propose to the people of England to draw up a petition and remonstrance to bring in a bill, next sessions, to extend the marriage act to the years of 28, and then two fifths of the people will be lessened, and consequently the other three fifths will have plenty of provisions.

To Lord NORTH.

You see, my Lord, by this specimen, that I am an able advocate for your lordship; and as I have done what *your* parliament declared they were incapable of doing, to wit, "to form any plan for the reduction of the price of provisions,"—I hope you will consider my services—a small matter on the Irish establishment—a place about the treasury (for I love the *treasury* dearly) or a *spy* upon the *press*—or what you please. But I cannot come handsomely down for it—mind that—for I have no money——yet I am

A KING's FRIEND.

WILLIAMSBURG, *February* 17.

"On Thursday the 13th instant Mr. GEORGE SAVAGE was married to Miss ELIZABETH HARMANSON, of this county. Were I to indulge myself in drawing the real portrait of this young lady I should be apprehensive that it would be thought fancy, more than truth, had a share in the picture: But every external accomplishment that can adorn the sex, together with the more permanent beauties of the mind, which promise a surer happiness, is this young lady's portion. A long acquaintance has enabled me to form a true idea of her merit; and if female worth can confer happiness in the married state, Mr. Savage has the greatest reason to expect it, and that he may truly obtain it is the sincere and ardent wish of A FRIEND."

The muse her tribute to this pair shall pay:
Accept, blest couple, this my votive lay.
No sordid flatt'ry in these lines claim part;
My thoughts flow candid from a candid heart.
'Tis friendship dictates, and the bard obeys,
Friendship is sacred to connubial lays.
The bard has long this worthy female known,
Long seen the graces mark her for their own;
Seen rip'ning virtues beaming in her mind,
With ev'ry female social charm combin'd;
Is glad to see this last act crown the scene,
Which oft his fancy wish'd, and had foreseen;
For sure from merit such as her's, we may
Predict the radiance of a future day.
For certain reckon it will surely prove
An inexhausted source of joy and love.
With you, dear *George*, the muse concludes the lay,
With you desires to celebrate this day;
This day which to your fondest wish has giv'n
This darling fair, the counterpart of Heav'n.
Be yours the task, with all assiduous care,
To please unceasingly this virtuous fair.
Engaging sweetness tempers ev'ry grace,
Adorns the mind, and decorates the face.
A lasting friendship we may thus secure;
For what can't qualities, like *yours*, procure?
This pious wish, to every pow'r above,
The bard thus offers, and you must approve.
Perpetual peace your happy state unite,
And Hymen's torch be ever burning bright.
May both, when sons and daughters crown your beds
Late, very late, be number'd with the dead!
Thus shall the author of this artless lay
Still, still, renew the tribute of this day.

Lately married, ARCHIBALD BOLLING, Esquire, to Miss JANE RANDOLPH, daughter of Richard Randolph, Esquire, of Curle's; and JOHN PARKE CURTIS, Esquire, to Miss ELEANOR CALVERT, of Maryland.

Died lately, Mrs. SARAH WINFREY, spouse of Mr. ISAAC WINFREY, in King William; a lady whose virtues surmounted all the difficulties of misfortune, and rendered her a pattern for universal imitation. As a wife, she signalized herself by her affable behaviour, and readiness to oblige; as a mother, by every mark of parental tenderness and affection; as a mistress, by an unbounded share of humanity and indulgence.

A few days ago died, Mrs. JANE RANDOLPH, spouse of Thomas Isham Randolph, Esquire, of Chesterfield.

Lately arrived at Hampton, from New York, Major General LEE, in his Polish Majesty's service; he is a native of Great Britain, and is now on a tour through the colonies.

IATRUS, which we unluckily mistook for *Tatrus*, as hitherto inserted, is come to hand, and will appear in our next.

☞ *No mail from the* NORTHWARD *this week.*

FREDERICKSBURG, *February* 8. Lately died here, of the smallpox, which distemper he had caught from some vessel in York or James river that had servants on board, Mr. CHARLES TINSLEY, of Newcastle, a gentleman who was universally esteemed, and is much regretted. Three Negro women, and a boy that attended him, as also a white man who laid him out, unfortunately got the infection; but its progress is now happily stopped, by the great care and vigilance of the magistrates, doctors, and other gentlemen of the town, which is now quite clear from that noxious and alarming disorder.

MRS. RIND,

THE author of a piece signed A VIRGINIAN, from King William, thanks Messr. Purdie and Dixon for the notice they have taken of it; but considering the conduct of our brethren to the northward had anticipated the intention of it before it got to hand, he thinks it would have been better to have taken no notice of it, or to have been a little more explicit in their brief account: For the Virginian by no means approved of the importation of TEA, but insisted that if it is to be imported we had better have it upon the best terms than otherwise; for that an article may certainly be had upon better terms, when sent in large quantities to our markets than when we send to a foreign market for it, and depend on the traders there to charge what price they please, and that he could see no distinction between the East India company and other companies, or individuals, residing in Great Britain, who have, ever since the tax existed, sent taxed tea to their factors here with impunity. The Virginian, moreover, proposed a kind of association to his American brethren, by which he flattered himself the tax might with justice have been saddled on the East India company, and although the printers say the doctrine was not like to be adopted by our countrymen, the Virginian thinks it was very practicable and consistent. However, the association is now unnecessary, as our northern brethren have so easily got quit of the tea, and are determined to prohibit the importation of it altogether in future, which will be honourable and just, and is the very plan the Virginian principally aimed at. The dreadful apprehensions that the printers so ludicrously take notice of, were only intended by the Virginian as necessary hints of possibilities that might arise from the hasty inconsiderate determinations of the populace to the northward. Witness the affair of burning the Gaspee, and its alarming consequences. The Virginian also apologized to the printers for his intrusion, being the first, and declared his principal view was to open a field for some more accomplished writer to enlarge upon; and as the piece was sent in its primitive rough garb, and not at first intended for public view, but sent too late of a post day, at the instance of a friend, by which means it lost a speedy conveyance, he submitted it to the printers to publish it or not, as they thought proper, but as the printers have given but a vague account of the performance, the author in justice to his intention and public principles, thought it his duty to give this further explanation, as he will always think it an honour to stile himself truly,

A VIRGINIAN.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

To be SOLD, on MONDAY the 28th of this inſtant,

FOR READY MONEY,

before the RALEIGH door,

A very likely MARE,

Four years old this ſpring.

2 C. HUBBARD.

ALL perſons indebted to the ſtores lately kept by Hunters and Taliaferro, in Frederickſburg and Falmouth, are deſired immediately to pay off their balances to Mr. Benjamin Day, in Frederickſburg, who is properly authorized to receive the ſame. Thoſe who fail may depend their accounts will be put in ſuit, without reſpect to perſons, as it is out of my power to give any further indulgence.

3 * JOHN TALIAFERRO.

ALL perſons who have had any dealings with the ſubſcriber, at his ſtore in Leeds, ſince the 4th day of October, 1771, to the 31ſt day of December laſt, are deſired to ſettle their accounts with Mr. Andrew Crawford; and thoſe that cannot pay their balances, I hope, will give him bonds. I ſhall alſo be greatly obliged to all thoſe gentlemen who had dealings with me formerly that they will now ſettle their accounts, and alſo give Mr. Crawford bonds, in my name, for the balances. 3 THOMAS JETT.

To be SOLD, on Monday the 28th inſtant, February, at the late dwellinghouſe of Capt. Thomas Dixon, deceaſed, in Elizabeth City,

ALL the perſonal eſtate of ſaid Thomas Dixon, conſiſting of houſhold and kitchen furniture, horſes, cattle, hogs, corn, fodder, and tobacco, a riding chair and harneſs, and fifteen NEGROES, among which are ſome valuable fellows; the terms to be made known at the day of ſale. All perſons that have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate are deſired to make them known particularly, whether it be on bills of exchange, judgments, mortgages, bonds, or otherwiſe; and thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate to make immediate payment to

JAMES W. BAYLEY, Sub-ſheriff.

APOLLO

STANDS at NEWPORT, and will begin to covet mares the firſt of April, at FIVE POUNDS the ſeaſon; the money to be paid when the mares are taken away. Should that not be convenient, a note of hand ſent, payable in October, at the Frederickſburg races, will do. Good paſturage will be found, and the greateſt juſtice ſhall be done the mares; but I will not be anſwerable for any that may get away. I propoſe taking corn, wheat, peaſe, &c. at the market price, as I imagine it may not ſuit every one to pay caſh. ALEXANDER SPOTSWOOD.

RICHMOND TOWN, February 1, 1774.

THE partnerſhip of Carter and Trent being this day diſſolved, all perſons indebted thereto are deſired to make immediate payment, or give bond for their reſpective balances. Such as fail to comply with this requeſt will be ſued, without farther notice. The debts due from the partnerſhip will be paid by Peter Field Trent. The ſtores in which Mr. Carter was concerned will be continued, and ſupplied as formerly, by ſaid Trent.

EDWARD CARTER,
PETER FIELD TRENT.

RUN away from my plantation, in Mecklenburg, ſome time in Auguſt laſt, a Negro fellow named MOSES, about 5 feet 10 inches high, has red eyes, thick lips and a ſcar on one of his jaws. Alſo BOB, alias D[illegible], a Negro boy, about 12 years of age, who abſconded at the ſame time. Whoever apprehends and delivers them to my overſeer, David Apperſon, in Mecklenburg, or to the ſubſcriber, in Warwick county, ſhall have forty ſhillings each, if taken in the colony, and five pounds, if out of it.

3 WILLIAM HARWOOD.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Cumberland county, on Thurſday the 9th of December laſt, an Iriſh ſervant man named NICHOLAS M'CARTNEY, about 27 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, pretty much pitted with the ſmall-pox, of a fair complexion, with ſhort black hair, and is by trade a ſhoemaker; had on a ſhort brown coloured duffil coat, lined with plaid, a Virginia cloth under waiſtcoat, croſs barred with red worſted, and an old pair of leather breeches. I will give a reward of FIVE POUNDS to any perſon that will ſecure the ſaid M'Cartney ſo that I get him again.

2 * ZACHARIAH HENDRICK.

STRAYED, or ſtolen, about the 15th of January laſt, a bright bay mare, about 4 feet 8 inches high, three years old laſt ſpring, has a ſtar in her forehead, hanging mane, and ſwitch tail, her right hind foot white, trots and gallops well, [illegible] will give a reward of twenty ſhillings to any p[illegible]on that will bring her to me, at Peterſburg, or for ſuch intelligence that will enable me to get her; and, on conviction of the thief, five pounds.

1 1 JOHN WILMERTON.

COMMITTED to the gaol of Prince William a Virginia born Negro man about 23 years old, 5 feet ten inches high, calls himſelf John Hedgman, and ſays he belongs to one Mary Wharton of Hanover county; had with him a country cotton ſhirt, oznabrig ditto, Negro cotton jacket, pluſh breeches, Virginia ſhoes, ſtockings, &c. and country cotton coat. The owner is deſired to pay charges, and take him away. THE GAOLER.

TAKEN up, in Hanover, near Taylor's creek, a bay mare colt, neither branded nor docked, with a hanging mane and long tail, has a white ſpot in her forehead, a black ſtroke down her rump, her legs lighter coloured than her body, 4 feet 4 inches high, and appears to be about 2 years old.

DAVID HARRIS.

TAKEN up, in Brunſwick, at Chapman's Ford, on Meherrin river, a black mare, with white ſpots on her back, and ſome white hairs about her jaws, paces naturally, about 4 feet 4 inches high, and about 12 years old; has no perceivable brand. Poſted, and appraiſed to 3l. 10s.

DOUGLASS WILKINS.

FOR SALE,

SIX hundred acres of very good LAND, in Prince George county, within two miles of James river, and eight of Peterſburg, is well timbered, abounds with a conſiderable quantity of low grounds, through which runs a large ſtream of water, and it is thought a mill might be advantageouſly built on the ſame. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe ſhall have this land at the moderate price of twenty ſhillings an acre.

3 ELLYSON ARMISTEAD.

To be SOLD, by the ſubſcriber, in Glouceſter county, Kingſton pariſh, and delivered up next December,

A TRACT of LAND containing upwards of 300 acres, pleaſantly ſituated on Mobject Bay, between Eaſt and North river; the land is as good as any in the pariſh. There are about 15 acres of marſh, a good DWELLINGHOUSE, and all other neceſſary buildings. The whole may be had cheap for ready money. 3

JOHN WILLIS.

FOR CHARTER,

THE BRIG HARTLEY,

EDWARD FOSTER, MASTER.

SHE is only ſix months off the ſtocks; burthen about 400 hogſheads, or 10,000 buſhels. For terms apply to

tf GREENWOOD, RITSON, & MARSH.

*** We have for ſale WHITEHAVEN COALS, and a quantity of KENDAL COTTONS, juſt arrived in ſaid brig.——Norfolk, January 31, 1774.

COMMITTED to the gaol of Auguſta, the 18th of December laſt, Thomas Darcy, a tanner and currier by trade, on ſuſpicion of his being a runaway ſervant. He is about 28 years of age, full faced, well ſet, and about 5 feet 3 inches high; has on a thin whitiſh coat, leather breeches, and a pair of ſilver plated buckles. He ſays he is a free man. His owner, if any, is deſired to make the neceſſary application, and pay charges.

THOMAS RHOADES, Gaoler.

A LIST *of* LETTERS *remaining in the* POST OFFICE *at* FREDERICKSBURG, January 15, 1774.

A

CHARLES ALEXANDER, of the ſhip Liberty; 2, James Allen, Auguſta; George Atkinſon, Virginia.

B

Charles Barber, King George, 2; Robert Brent, Aquia; Thomas Butterfield, King George; Thomas Bullett, Frederick county; Thomas Bond, Wincheſter; John Barnes, Frederick; Anne Bennett, Culpeper; James Biggs, Auguſta; Thomas Byrt, Falls of Rappahannock; Joſeph Banner, Falmouth; Thomas Bowers, Culpeper.

C

Robert Coleman, Culpeper, 2; Charles Carter, King George; Benjamin Cayle, Frederickſburg; Nicholas Currell, Berkley; John Carter, Stafford; James Coffrey, Auguſta; John Corbley, Wincheſter.

D

James Douglas, Frederick county; James Dobbie, Fauquier; William Doyle, Culpeper; Robert Dunn, Berkley; Michael Dixon, Frederickſburg; Joſhua Dudley, Auguſta.

E

Samuel Eaſon, Culpeper.

F

William Fitzhugh, Marmion, 2.

G

Patrick Garrogon, Falmouth, 2; John Gibbs, Auguſta; Henry Geer, Frederickſburg; Alexander Gordon, Frederickſburg.

H

Benjamin Harriſon, jun. Berkley; Dolly Hugens, Frederickſburg; William Hobſon, Frederickſburg; Rev. William Hanna, Culpeper; Hermanus Haner, Falmouth; George Hayton, Frederickſburg; Jacob Hite, Frederickſburg.

I

James Jones, Spotſylvania; James Ireland, Spotſylvania; John Johnſton, Stafford.

K

George Kinnard, Culpeper; William Kelley, Stafford; Rev. S. Kemp, Caroline.

L

John Lewis, 2, Frederickſburg; George Lumſden, Louiſa; John Lewis, attorney at law, 2, Spotſylvania; Richard Lewis, 3, Frederickſburg; John Lilly, Frederick county; James Lewis, Frederickſburg; William Lyles, Pomunkey; Edward Loyd, Frederickſburg; Patrick Lynch, Frederickſburg; Thomas Lewis, Falmouth; Thomas Looker, Auguſta; George Lobb, Boyd's Hole.

M

Jacob Medley, Culpeper; John M'Mullen, Orange; Henry Mace, 2, Auguſta; Alexander M'Goffog, Frederickſburg; Samuel Mills, Frederickſburg; William Morgan, Fauquier; Gilbert Marſhall, Auguſta; Maleom M'Grigor, Fauquier; Daniel Moore, Shanandoah; John M'Kinſey, Auguſta; John Moncure, Stafford; Francis M'Candrew, Auguſta; Thomas Minor, Spotſylvania; the reverend Charles M. Thruſton, Frederick.

N

Mr. Nourſe, Frederick.

O

Henry Ott, Frederick; James O'Neal, Auguſta; John O'Brian, Frederickſburg; Sarah O'Neil Frederickſburg.

P

Michael Pyke, Frederick; William Parker, Frederickſburg; Copt. Ambroſe Powell, Culpeper; Elliſon Paxton, Falmouth; Thomas Portgate, Rappahannock; Thomas Pettitt, Frederickſburg.

R

Robert Rutherford, Wincheſter; Henry Richards, Wincheſter; William Kandolph, Chatham; Daniel Rich, Auguſta; Richard Rigg, Frederick; George Robinſon, on board the Frederick; Jonathan Ruſwell, Dunmore county? Perigrine Roſe, Falmouth; Hannah Salt, Culpeper; Martha Scott, Caroline; Robert Slaughter, Culpeper; Capt. George Stublefield Spotſylvania; Doctor Lyon Smith, Louiſa; Thomas Steeling, Frederickſburg; Miſs Sculy Sherry, Wincheſter; Martin Smith, Auguſta; Robert Sheerbuck, Falmouth; Robert Stith, Stafford; John Smith, Frederickſburg; John Spotſwood, New Port; William Gibſon Stewart, Stafford.

T

John Terrill, Eſquire, Frederickſburg; Robert Tillidge, Frederickſburg, 3; Col. Francis Thornton, Stafford; Erhart Olſehlager, to the care of Col. Thornton, Culpeper.

W

John White, Berkley; Andrew White, Strawſburg; William Walker, Culpeper; Alexander Williamſon, Falmouth; John Woodſide, Fauquier; James Wood, Frederickſburg; John Wilſon, Auguſta; John Vivion, Frederickſburg.

Y

John Young, Fauquier.

IT is abſolutely neceſſary that the ſundry claimants in the patent granted to Mr. John Savage, and others, who were with Colonel George Waſhington at the battle of the Meadows, for 28,627 acres of land on the Great Sandy Creek, a branch of the Ohio, ſhould have a meeting, to fix on a time for making a diviſion of the ſaid land, and further, to pay off the contingent expences attending the firſt ſurvey: This notice is therefore given to all thoſe concerned in the ſaid patent to meet at Winchester on Saturday the 5th day of March next, to take further proper meaſures on the occaſion.

CHARLES SMITH,
ANGUS M'DONALD,
WILLIAM BUFFINGTON,
GABRIEL JONES.

2*

THIS is to give notice that all letters conveyed by me through the Northern Neck to Williamſburg I ſhall for each charge one piſtereen, and ſo in proportion, according to the diſtance. Luggages I ſhall likewiſe proportionably charge for.

MOORE WILLSON, *Poſtrider.*

TAKEN up, in York county, a ſmall black ſteer, marked with a crop and ſlit in the left ear, and a ſlit in the right. Poſted, and appraiſed to 2l. 10s.

WILLIAM RATCLIFF, junior.

To be RENTED for a year, or term of years,

THE LOTS and HOUSES in Hanover town, the property of Samuel Gift, Eſquire, of London; they are in good repair, having a large commodious brick ſtore, with two convenient rooms, a large granary, kitchen, a ſtable, with two ſheds, and a garden well paled in; the whole fit either for the reception of a merchant or private family. For terms apply to 3 THOMAS SMITH.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of LAND belonging to the ſubſcriber, in Glouceſter county, Kingſton pariſh, near New Point Comfort, containing about 800 acres. There are on this land one peach and three apple orchards; the land is well timbered. For terms apply to 3 GEORGE W. PLUMMER.

To be RENTED, on the premiſes, for a term of years, on Friday the 18th inſtant (February) if fair, if not, the next fair day,

THE TAVERN lately occupied by Mr. John New at Glouceſter courthouſe, a large two ſtory houſe, and billiard table offices of every kind, new and convenient, with a good garden paled in, and a lot poſted and railed. At the above time and place will be rented, for a term of years, the tavern lately kept at the ſame place by Mr. William Hall; the buildings are large and convenient, with a garden. Any perſon who wants the above taverns ſhall have land on the ſaid tract, upon reaſonable terms, to work ten Negroes, or leſs. On the ſame day will be rented, the ſtorehouſe lately kept by Mr. Francis Whiting, which has a counting room with a fireplace. And, at the ſame time and place, will be ſold, a large parcel of houſhold furniture, ſtocks of cattle, &c. and a quantity of bacon. The perſons who rent the taverns may ſupply themſelves. The tavernkeepers who lately lived at the above place have acquired genteel fortunes in a few years; and the place is encreaſing in value.

1 JOHN FOX.

To be SOLD, at Tappahannock, on Monday the 18th of April, by virtue of a decree of the honourable general court, bearing date the 10th of April, 1773,

TWO LOTS numbered 47 and 50, and half of a lot number 49, in the town of Tappahannock, on which there is a good dwellinghouſe and ſundry other houſes, lately poſſeſſed by William Ramſay, deceaſed, and by him mortgaged to James Ritchie and company. The widow of the ſaid William Ramſay has a right of dower in the aforementioned lots, but will join in deeds to convey her right. Credit will be allowed the purchaſer till the 25th of October, or perhaps longer, if required, upon giving bond, with approved ſecurity, to bear intereſt from the day of ſale. 6 W. WODDROP, attorney for James Ritchie and company.

THIS is to give notice to all perſon that Thomas M'Cauley of Albemarle county, has in his poſſeſſion a bond of mine for 4l. 5s current money: I have diſcharged the ſaid bond, which I can prove by Aaron M'Kenzy and John Grace; the bond was given in the year 1770. I expect that he intends to endorſe the ſaid bond to ſome perſon; but I would adviſe all perſons not to be concerned with it, as I am determined not to be anſwerable for the ſame.

JOHN CARR.

IF JOHN MURRELL, brother of Sarah Murrell, late of Glouceſter county, will apply to the printer hereof, he will be informed of a legacy of about nineteen pounds, left him by his ſiſter Sarah. 3

HUNTINGTOUR, January, 1774.

THE ſubſcriber intends, ſome time in March next, to leave the colony for about two months.

ANTHONY WINSTON.

SPENSYLVANIA, January, 1770.

THE ſubſcriber intends to leave the colony ſoon.

JOHN MITCHELL.

WILLIAMSBURG, February 1, 1774.

THE court of directors, appointed to ſuperintend the *public hoſpital* in this city, finding that the act of aſſembly, by which it is eſtabliſhed, hath not, in ſeveral inſtances, been properly attended to, judge it neceſſary to give ſome farther cautions, to ſave the trouble and expence of ſending ſuch perſons to the hoſpital, as, in their opinions, are in no ſort proper objects of the law. From the preamble of the act of aſſembly, it is evident that the legiſlature had only thoſe unhappy ideots, lunatics, and perſons of unſound minds, in their contemplation, whoſe caſes were not become *deſperate*, and therefore might probably be cured, and ſuch alſo, as might be dangerous to ſociety; but it ſeems far from their intention to exonerate pariſhes of the expences of their poor by having them placed in the public hoſpital, unleſs they come under one of the above deſcriptions. There may be many inſtances of perſons diſordered in their minds, from whom no kind of danger is to be apprehended, and who, from the long continuance and inveteracy of their complaints, can have no proſpect of being relieved in the hoſpital. Many others, from being frequently intoxicated by liquor, may become troubleſome in their neighbourhoods; but ſuch are not thought proper patients, and are therefore returned to their former reſidence.

It is once more recommended to the magiſtrates to attend and conform ſtrictly to the act of aſſembly, and particularly to the preamble and the third, fourth, and ſeventh ſections. The perſons ſuppoſed to be diſordered in their ſenſes, are not only to be examined by the magiſtrates, but the magiſtrates are alſo required "to take ſuch evidence, in WRITING, touching his or her inſanity, and the cauſes of it, as they can procure, and if it appears EXPEDIENT and NECESSARY, ſuch diſordered perſons, together with the depoſitions taken before the magiſtrates, are to be ſent to the hoſpital, &c. and if it ſhall appear to the court of directors that ſuch perſons are proper objects of the act, they are to enter their names in a book to be kept for the purpoſe, and purſue ſuch meaſures as each caſe may require." From hence it becomes the duty of the directors to be careful in not receiving improper objects; and the better to enable them to form a right judgment, it is neceſſary that they ſhould have the evidence before them; the cauſe of the diſorders, if they can be diſcovered, may be of ſingular ſervice to the court, but more eſpecially to the phyſician who attends the patients.

If any of thoſe unfortunate people deſcribed by the act are poſſeſſed of eſtates ſufficient to defray the expences of their ſupport and maintenance, the ſeveral county and other courts are required to ſettle the allowance to be made to the hoſpital for ſuch ſupport and maintenance, out of their eſtates, having regard to the neat profits thereof. Should perſons ſent have no eſtates, it will be taken kindly if the magiſtrates will be pleaſed to certify this alſo, as it will ſave the trouble of making farther enquiries on this head.

Publiſhed by order of the court of directors.

JACOB BRUCE, Clerk.

TAKEN up, near Burk's Bridge, in Caroline, a black natural pacing mare, 4 feet 5 inches high, not branded, has three white feet, and the other has ſome white behind the footlock, ſhe has a ſtar in her forehead, a white ſnip on the noſe, and is ſuppoſed to be about 5 years old. Poſted, and appraiſed to 8l. THOMAS BERRY.

BROUGHT to my houſe, on the 9th of January, at night, by ſome perſon unknown, a ſmall NEGRO BOY, who ſays his name is John, and that he belongs to John Johnſon of Hanover; he was ſent to me by ſome perſon that came down with a cart load of wheat. The owner may have him on proving his property, and paying charges, by applying to me, in Williamſburg.

JAMES SOUTHALL.

TAKEN up, in Mecklenburg, a black horſe, about 4 feet 8 or 9 inches high, has no perceivable brand, appears to have been worked in a waggon or plough, has a ſnip noſe, a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, and has white ſpots on his back, is ſhod before, about 8 years old, and has a hanging mane and ſwitch tail. Poſted, and appraiſed to 12l.

JOHN TABBOME.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE tract of LAND, in Fauquier county, containing about 5 or 600 acres, whereon are high, dry, and healthy ſituations, with fine proſpects of the mountains, and convenient to court, churches, meetinghouſes, mills, &c. being within 26 miles of Dumfries, 35 of Falmouth, and 40 of Alexandria. This land lies in the heart of a fine wheat and tobacco country, either of which, or any other commodity, may be advantageouſly diſpoſed of, at either of the above mentioned markets, or in the neighbourhood, where are ſeveral ſtores. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber, near the premiſes.

4 JOHN CHILTON.

TAKEN up, in Brunſwick, on Meherrin river, a black mare, about 4 feet 3 inches high, has no perceivable brand, is 3 years old, no white about her, and has a bell on. Poſted, and appraiſed to 5l.

DOUGLASS WILKINS.

To be SOLD and entered upon immediately,

A TRACT of LAND containing 1300 acres, more or leſs, on Pianketank river, in Glouceſter county. It is needleſs to be particular about it as it is the ſame I advertiſed laſt year and then gave a full account of it, ſince then I ſold it to John Attway Clarke, of Maryland, but as he refuſes to take it, neceſſity obliges me once more to offer it to the public. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe may know the terms by applying to me in Middleſex. I want part of the money at the meeting of the merchants; and for the remainder I will give reaſonable credit.

tf AUGUSTINE SMITH.

FOR SALE,

THE public STOREHOUSE in that part of the town of Richmond called Shockoes, rented at fifteen pounds a year; the two half acre lots, No. 400 and No. 670, in the ſame town; the valuable lot of one hundred acres of timbered land, near the ſame, known by the deſcription of No. 799; alſo the two half acre lots, No. 116 and No. 267, in the town of Mancheſter or Rocky Ridge, on the ſouth ſide of the falls of James river. For terms apply to Joſhua Storrs of Richmond, or to the ſubſcriber.

THOMSON MASON.

FOR SALE,

SEVERAL valuable tracts of LAND, adjoining each other, or both ſides of Chappawamſick Run, in the counties of Stafford and Prince William, containing 2600 acres, being the ſeat whereon the ſubſcriber formerly reſided. Theſe lands are ſituate four miles above Aquia warehouſes, and four miles below the town of Dumfries, the ſoil of more than half of it exceeding good; there is on it as fine a mill ſeat as any in the colony, upon a large and never failing ſtream. There is a great appearance of iron ore, and a large quantity of white oak and pine timber, a tolerable commodious dwellinghouſe, a great number of convenient outhouſes, good orchards, and ſeveral tenements in order for cropping. There are alſo 200 acres of fine meadow ground, half of which was ſowed in timothy laſt fall and this ſpring. A more particular deſcription will be unneceſſary, as it is preſumed that any perſon inclinable to purchaſe will view the premiſes; and the ſubſcriber earneſtly entreats all ſuch to form their ideas of the value of this eſtate from their own obſervations, and not from any accounts they may receive from others, as there are ſome perſons, who are thought good natured, worthy men, amuſe themſelves with decrying the property of their neighbours, even at the expence of truth, and under the maſk of friendſhip to the perſon injured. And the ſubſcriber is more particular in this caution, as he hath formerly received ſeveral ſevere injuries of that kind from one in that neighbourhood. The above lands are under the incumbrance of two mortgages; the one for a conſiderable ſum, made by the ſubſcriber himſelf, the other for an inconſiderable ſum, made by the perſon of whom he purchaſed one of the ſmall tracts, which mortgages are to be firſt paid out of the money ariſing from the ſale. For terms apply to

THOMSON MASON.

FOR SALE,

ABOUT twelve thouſand acres of exceeding rich TOBACCO LAND, in Amherſt county, whereon are ſeveral plantations and improvements ſufficient to work forty or fifty hands. There is on this land for ſale a very valuable GRIST MILL, lately built, with a ſtone dam and a pair of good COLOGNE MILLSTONES, which mill has for two years paſt got upwards of 100 barrels of toll corn, and is ſituated on a never failing ſtream. The land will be ſhewn by William Womack, who lives at one of the plantations, and the prices of the land made known by him. One or two years credit will be allowed, intereſt being paid for the ſecond year, and alſo for the firſt, if the money is not paid agreeable to contract. The land is to be laid off and ſurveyed by Colonel William Cabell, at the expence of the purchaſer. Deeds will be made, upon bond and approved ſecurity being given, either to Call, William Cabell, or the ſubſcriber. Six per cent. diſcount will be allowed for ready money, or good merchants notes. If any perſon would chuſe to exchange lands in the lower part of the country, on or near ſome navigable river, that are good, it is more than probable we ſhould agree. CARTER BRAXTON.

YORK town, June 9, 1773.

THE ſubſcribers being very ſolicitous to comply with the will of their teſtator, the late Honourable William Nelſon, deſire that all perſons who were indebted to him will endeavour to make as ſpeedy payments as poſſible. Thoſe who have accounts open on his books, and who cannot immediately diſcharge the balances, are deſired to give their bonds. This requeſt is the more neceſſary, as moſt of the legacies bequeathed by the teſtator are to be paid in ſterling money, and he has directed that his younger ſons fortunes ſhall be placed out at intereſt upon undoubted ſecurities, ſo ſoon as it can be done. Thoſe who have any demands are deſired to make them immediately known.

THOMAS NELSON, | HUGH NELSON,
THOMAS NELSON, jun. | RO. C. NICHOLAS.

WILLIAMSBURG: Printed by CLEMENTINA RIND, at the NEW PRINTING OFFICE, on the Main Street. All Perſons may be ſupplied with this GAZETTE at 12/6 per Year. ADVERTISEMENTS of a moderate Length are inſerted for 3/. the firſt Week, and 2/. each Time after; and long ones in Proportion.